

## REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner enter and reconsider the Amendment filed on May 19, 2003. This subject Preliminary Amendment supplements the arguments presented in the unentered Amendment.

In the Advisory Action dated June 5, 2003, the Examiner asserts that "an acknowledgement via a local connection which is separate from the radio connection through which an identifier is transmitted is taught by the prior art since there are multiple ways in which the phone/base station can communicate (i.e., via RF or via the cradle) which one skilled in the art would modify the cited art to arrive at the claimed invention." Applicants respectfully submit that the grounds for maintaining the outstanding rejection in the Advisory Action is improper, because such modification is not taught or suggested in the prior art. In fact, the Haraguchi et al. reference expressly teaches away from transmitting an identifier via a radio connection, separately from an acknowledgement signal which is transmitted via a local connection, as in the present invention.

As discussed in the currently unentered Amendment, Haraguchi et al. teaches sending both the identification code and the acknowledgement signal through the same physical connection, i.e., contacts 278, 178 (see Fig. 8, steps 26 and 29). There simply is no disclosure in the Haraguchi et al. reference that suggests that the identification code can be transmitted via a radio connection and the acknowledgement signal separately in a local connection. On the contrary, the reference expressly teaches away from separately transmitting the identification via a radio connection.

For example, the Haroguchi et al. reference states that the purpose of transmitting the identification code ID is to reduce the number of terminals and to provide easy and precise access to the identification code ID (see col. 14, lines 6-14). The reference contemplates transmitting the identification code ID "through a communication channel as a way of further reducing the number of terminals," but ultimately teaches against it, because the doing so would not result in the desired result.

In order to reduce the number of terminals still further, it might be considered to transmit the identification code ID through a communication channel. However, in this case, no saving results, since two pairs of contacts are necessary in any case in order to recharge the handset unit 1 through the base unit 2. Moreover, if

there is another cordless telephone using the same channel nearby, such other cordless telephone may respond to the transmitted identification code ID, thereby resulting in failure to record the identification code in the intended handset and in improperly setting the identification code ID in the handset of the other cordless telephone.

Column 14, lines 15-27.

As clearly shown above, the Haraguchi et al. expressly teaches that transmission of the identification code ID via a radio connection, separately from the acknowledgement signal which is transmitted through a local connection, is not desirable. In other words, the Haraguchi et al. reference expressly teaches away from separately transmitting the identification via a radio connection. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have modified the teaching of the prior art to derive the present invention which transmits the acknowledgement signal via a local connection, separate from the radio connection.

Moreover, even if it were obvious to derive the present invention from the cited references as suggested in the Office Action, the cited references, alone or in combination, still would not disclose or suggest the further features for echoing back the identifier via the radio connection and acknowledging the receipt of the identifier, as described in claims 12, 13 and 14.

In the present invention, after the acknowledgement signal is transmitted via a local connection between the mobile unit and the base station, the identifier is echoed back via the radio connection between the mobile unit and the base station. The received identifier is then memorized and a signal acknowledging receipt of the identifier is transmitted via the radio connection between the mobile unit and the base station. In the Haraguchi et al. reference, once the command signal CMND indicative of acknowledgement of the ID code generated at step 28 is received by the handset at step 29, the identification code ID received earlier at step 26 is stored in the RAM 54 at step 17 (see Fig. 2, and col. 13, lines 40-48). Thereafter, the interrupts established in both subroutines 10 and 20 are terminated. In other words, the logging in process ends at that point.

Thus, even if it were obvious to derive the feature of the present invention in which the initially generated identifier is transmitted via a radio connection and the acknowledgement signal is transmitted separately via a local connection, the resulting combination still would not disclose or suggest the additional features in which the identifier is echoed back via the radio

connection upon receiving the acknowledgement signal, and the receipt of the identifier is acknowledged via the radio connection. For these reasons, claim 12 and its dependent claims 2-10 are allowable over the cited references. Claims 13 and 14 also call for these additional features described in claim 12, and therefore, are also allowable over the cited references for the same reasons.

In light of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims are both not anticipated and non-obvious over the art of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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